Special sale of Children's Sailor Suits, for this week only.

and Vests at 68c.

Algood Black Luster Coat GEN. for \$1.

100 dozen good Suspenders 10c a pair, worth more than double the money.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

BOOM! BOOM!

INDIANAPOLIS WANTED A Ball Club-They got it. Natural Gas-They got it, more than any city. Streets Paved-It will be done. A Cyclorama—They got that.

A New State-house—Ain't it a beauty?

A Soldiers' Monument—It will be the finest or

A New Union Depot-We got that. The Hanging Signs to Come Down-They aee com GEN, BEN HARRISON NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT—Ain't hef We rather guess he is.

The Goldarnedest Racketion Earth—Aint we having

it now!

THE KANKAKEE LINE—Well, it's here, and "What's the matter with it?" Ain't it all right? If Indianapolis wants anything else, it must be the heap railway tickets we are selling. Chicago and return......\$5.00

ST. PAUL, MINN., AND RETURN, Chesp rate for photographers.

Tourist rates to all health and pleasure resorts, The grand trip to New York and Boston, via scenic C. & O. railway, Old Point Comfort and ocean

Base-ball trains -

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS, 3:55am 3:45pm 11:50am 10:50pm CHICAGO DIVISION. ... 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm ... 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

NOTIFYING THURMAN.

The Democratic Committee Visits Columbus and Notifies the Judge of His Numination.

COLUMBUE, O., June 28 .- The Democratic national notification committee appointed at the St. Louis convention to officially notify Hon. Allen C. Thurman of his nomination for the vice-presidency, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning by a special train. There were fortyone in the party, including several members of the national committee. At 1 o'clock the comescorted by a committee, were the Judge's house and performed their official duty. The committee were received in the parlors of the Thurman residence, and Chairman Collins briefly explained the purpose of the visit. Charles D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, Ky., read the formal letter of notification. It was signed by all the mem-bers of the committee. Addressing Judge Thurman, he said: "You embrace the highest type of American citizenship, and, no matter what the crisis might be, the government would

be safe in your hands." In reply. Judge Thurman thanked the committee for their courtesy. He was profoundly grateful for the nomination, because it was unsought and undesired by him; not that he underestimated the distinction, but he had ceased to be ambitious for public honor. The country is honestly governed, he said, and the inre-election, and the hope that he might contribute to this had its influence in inducing him to accept. ludge Thurman expressed himself as being in favor of reducing taxation, so that a surplus would not accumulate in the Treasury, which he believed to be a great danger to the institutions of the country. He was frequently applauded. An informal reception followed, in which Mrs. Thurman participated. The committee left for Washington at 7 P. M.

Terrible Double Murder.

LOUISVILLE, June 28. A letter to the Associated Press from Harlan, Ky., says that on Saturday Marion Stewart shot and killed his wife and his brother, at their home, near that place. Marion Stewart, John Stewart, Tip Osborne and Jeff Hall were playing cards, when a dispute arose over some point in the game. All had been drinking, and the dispute grew into a wrangie and blows passed. Marion then drew a navy revolver and shot John through the brain. He turned to shoet Osborne, who is his etep-Osborne ran, followed by Stewart, Mrs. Stewart interfered and got a bullet in the tem-Osborne had by this time escaped, Stewart turned his attention to Hall got away, but came back an hour later, when Stewart again tried to kill him, but Hall again escaped. Seeing his wife lying dead outside the door and his brother in a dying condition inside. Stewart turned to his eldest daughter, a girl fourteen years old, and said: "Good-bye; do the best you can for the children," and started up the mountain side. The children carried their dead mother into the house, where their father's brother was rapidly dying. Mrs. Stewart leaves seven children, the oldest fourteen years of age and the youngest a babe nursing. ohn Stewart leaves a wife and small family. No attempts at arrest have been made, although Tip Osborne has sworn vengeance against Stew-

art for killing his mother. The Cincinnati Centennial.

CINCINNATI, O., June 28.-It has been de sided to open the exercises pertaining to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Ohio and her sister States of the territory northwest of the river Ohio at early midnight of July 3. At that hour it is proposed to have a salute of 100 guns fired from three different points on the hill tops and on the public landing, and at the same time to set all the bells ringing and the steam whistles blowing. Besides, it is recommended to start the Fourth of July uproar of fire-works at that time, and citizens are requested to cause a general illumination of houses and to make such jubilant noise on the streets with tin horns and otherwise as they prefer. The centennial exposition will open at 9 A. M., July 4. At 11 A. M. the formal exercises will take place, with as many visiting dignitaries as can be induced to attend. It is proposed to have Mrs. Cleveland start the machinery, if it has to be done by electricity from Washington. In the afternoon the great procession will pass through the streets of the city, under charge of Chief Marshal Amor Smith, jr., the Mayor of the city. Its dis-tinguishing feature will be about twenty cars, or floats, illustrative of the century's history.

THE worst blood diseases are cured by Ayer's assaparilla. Its effects are felt at once.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Warmer, fair weather.

ADVICE.

This is the thing that is given more than anything else in the world, perhaps. There is nobody so poor as not to be able to give advice; and we have never heard of anybody who wasn't willing to give it-yes, more than willing, anxious. And now that the political campaign is "on," "advice" will be more Two styles Seersucker Coats | plentiful than ever. Probably the most advised man in the country just now is

We are not going to advise him as to politics. He can vote whichever ticket he pleases without a word from us. But we do say that if he, or anybody, wants thin goods to properly endure the heat and burden of the months to come, the place to get them is

THE FREMONT REUNION.

Danville Crowded by Eight Thousand Visitors, Despite the Threatening Weather.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., June 28 .- This has been a big day for Danville and Hendricks county. Despite the gloomy aspect of the weather this morning, the people poured into town through the drizzling rain, and by noon it is safe to say five thousand visiting citizens, with their wives and children, were assembled in the public square. At noon the rain ceased, and though the clouds still threatened the multitude was, in

an hour or two, swelled to fully eight thousand

This is the figure estimated by several gentle-

men who are accustomed to guessing at the numerical value of unknown quantities. A stand had been erected for speakers in one corner of the capacious court-house lawn, but the rain in the early part of the day drove the people-as many as could find room-into the court-house auditorium. At 10 o'clock Rev. C. W. Stewart, president of the reunion committee, introduced Hon. P. S. Kennedy, of Crawfordsville, Ind., formerly a resident of this place. He delivered a very entertaining address, full of pleasant reminiscences. He was followed by Hon. John W. Ray, of Indianapolis, who spoke an hour. His speech was characteristic of the man, and the frequent interruptions of the crowd, the uproarious applause and shouts of laughter, attested the aprectation with which it was received. Not onethird of the crowd were able to get into the court-room, which has a capacity to accommodate 1,000. At the conclusion of Mr. Ray's

speech the people dispersed and sought out the

places where refreshments had been prepared.

Notwithstanding the immense size of the "hungry army," all were fed. After dinner it was found necessary to arrange another speakers' stand. The court-room was again utilized, and a good part of the afternoon there were three large audiences within the square, and yet the crowd on the streets and pavements found it difficult to move about. The 12:30 train from Indianapolis brought a large number of prominent citizens from the capital and elsewhere. Among them were the following venerable sires, all members of the famous Tippecanoe Club, of Indianapolis: Rev. Thos. H. Lynch, Elder L. H. Jameson, J. M. Tilford, Dr. Abbett, Dr. New, Dr. Kendrick, Dr. Boynton, Isaac Taylor, George Burton, J. E. Brown, Daniel Sherer, J. C. Yohn, J. E. Robertson, J. H. Ross, Willis W. Wright, Laban Harding, Jas. M. Bramwell, A. B. Gates and several others. About twenty-eight of the club were among the visitors. A member of this justly noted and remarkable association told your correspondent that the present membership is 303, of whom one-Jas Hubbard, of Mapleton-is 103 years of age; 104 of them are 80 and over; 29 are 85 and over; 9 of them 90 and over, and none of them younger than 68. Every member of the club voted for Harrison in 1840, and nearly all

of them will do likewise in 1888. Among other notable personages present were General John Coburn, Hon. Will Cumback, Dr. Levi Ritter and Col. J. A. Bridgland, Judge J. A. Huron, of Topeka, Kan.; M. A. Moore, of Greencastle, Ind.; R. W. Harrison, of Leb-anon, Ind.; Rev. W. D. Trester, of this county; Elder Ira J. Chase, of Danville, and others. All of these gentlemen made appropriate speeches. The old campaign songs of 1856 were resung with spirit and enthusiasm, Dr. F. H. Huron, of Danville, leading. It was like a reproduction of one of the stirring scenes of thirty-two years

The people suffered two disappointments. Neither General Harrison nor General Fremont was able to attend. The former telegraphed to Senator Campbell his regrets, and said he could not leave on account of the illness of his grandchild. General Fremont sent to the editor of the Hendricks County Republican the following telegram from New York:

J. C. Ochiltree: Your letter of invitation received. It would have given me extreme pleasure to share in celebrating our campaign of '56, but I cannot get to Indiana. I con gratulate your people on the nomination of General Harrison for President, and would have been glad to see them in the first flush of success. Every one o them will now do his duty for the honor of the State. JOHN C. FREMONT.

Among the bright features that contributed to offset these disappointments were the music, the songs and the cheering reminiscences given by the gray-heards of 1840 and 1856. The success of the occasion was largely due to the untiring work of Mr. Charles Foley, of this place. As chairman of the committee on invitation he did his duty well, and is entitled to the gratitude of the community and of the Republican party; for, though the meeting was non-partisan. you may safely guess the "grand old party" lost nothing by the revival of such glorious memories. Hon. Will Cumback's speech was especially stirring, as was that of General Coburn. and the astonishing musical performances of the venerable and much esteemed Elder Jameson.

A sensation was caused in the evening by th appearance on the streets of a band of "border ruffians," in full costume, recalling forcibly the days when the "irrepressible conflict" was in augurated in "bleeding Kansas."

PROPERTY OF THE JESUITS.

Confiscated by Britain in 1773, the Province of Quebec Pays \$400,000 for It.

OTTAWA, June 28 .- The once powerful order of Jesuits, who held sway in Canada, and whose accumulations of property were even greater than those of the state, until confiscated to the grown, when, in 1773, by the edict of the Pope, the order was declared extinct by papal brief, have, after years of contest, effected an arrangement with the Quebec government by which, in lieu of their claim, which was placed by them at \$2,000,000, they are to receive the sum of \$400,000 in eash. In 1814 the Jesuit order was restored by the Pope, but there was no word of the restoration by the imperial government to the order of the lands confiscated in 1773. The lands situated at Montreal. Quebec and at other points in the province of Quebec, had been confiscated to the British government, which subsequently transferred them to the Provincial government of Quebec.

By special legislation last season of the Provincial Legislature, the Order of Jesuits secured an act of incorporation, and until then they had no legal or corporate existence in Canada from the time of suppression in 1773 until the act of incorporation passed. It is contended that the property was legally confiscated, and that the Quebec pensating them for lands to which they have no claim. They, however, are a powerful body, although for many years they have been forced to stience, or rather from taking any active part as a body in the affairs of church or state. Their claim, however, has at last been recognized, and the sum of \$400,000 will be banded over to them as the government's estimate of the value of their former possessions, which reverted to the

GEN. HARRISON AND LABOR

His Relation to the Strike of 1877, and to the Labor Question Generally.

The Testimony of Men Who Were Personally Concerned in the Events of Eleven Years Ago, and Who Know Whereof They Speak.

The General's Advice, Action and Counsel Were Valuable to Both Sides.

The Record of an Honorable and Consistent Friend of American Workingmen-He Is with Laboring Men on All Great Issues.

THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

History of the Part Taken Therein by the

Republican Candidate for President. In calling attention to General Harrison's connection with the great railroad strike of 1877 his political opponents have rendered him essential service. Although a miner incident of his life there is nothing in his whole honorable career more honorable to him than his conduct during that affair. It was eminently characteristic of the man, of his good citizenship, of his loyalty

tolduty, and devotion to law and order, and of his unwavering friendship for the working classes. The Journal takes pleasure in recalling this passage in General Harrison's career, and in order that honor may be given to whom honor is due, the main facts of the event are berewith presented. They ought to win him thousands of votes among good citizens of all classes, and especially among workingmen.

The great railroad strike of 1877, the most extensive and memorable on record, became local in this city on the 23d of July, in that year. It was based on an apparently just demand of the employes for an increase of wages, but the strike had got beyond their control and assumed alarming proportions. Starting in a labor strike it threatened to become a popular insurrection. Already business was paralyzed, many of the leading railroads of the country were tied up, factories were closing by the scores, rioting and bloodshed bad occurred at Baltimore, Pittsburg and other places, millions of dollars' worth of property had been destroyed, a reign of terror inaugurated and the scenes of the French Commune seemed on the point of being repeated This diabolical work was not done by honest workingmen nor mainly by the strikers, but by an pacontrollable mob which seized the opportunity to do mischief. The situation was full of

The strike in this city resulted in the imme-

diate stoppage of all trains and a general cessa-

tion of railroad traffic. This was accompanied by acts of violence and demonstrations of force which, in view of the recent riots at Pittsburg and elsewhere, caused great alarm. Mobs were parading the streets in Chicago and Louisville, and there were fears of trouble here. In this situation Mayor Caven, on July 24, issued a call for a meeting of citizens "to consuit as to measures for the public safety," stating in the call that "measures for organization for the protection of life and property would be adopted. In response to the call a mass-meeting of citizens was held, at which the Mayor presided. He stated that while he did not think there was anything to be feared from the strikers themselves; "there was a vi cious element of population that was ready to do any act of violence, for the purpose of plunder, and there was danger that such might take advantage of the strike to carry out their schemes." He therefore suggested that a committee of safety be appointed and that the citizens organize for military duty in case it should become necessary. In accordance with this suggestion, a committee of twenty-five was appointed, among whom were Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Gen. John Love, a leading Democrat of that day, and other prominent citizens of both parties. Places were also designated for the enrollment of citizens to preserve the peace. At this meeting, Hon. Franklin Landers moved the appointment of a committee of ten "of the most prudent men that could be selected, to confer with the committee of the strikers in a friendly spirit, and ascertain just what their demands | preservation of law and order, showing himself are and what they propose to do," and to endeavor to arbitrate matters between them and the railroads. Gen. Benjamin Harrison was appointed on this committee of ten. On the next day, July 25, this committee met a committee of the strikers in the Council chamber, the grand secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers acting as chairman of the strikers committee. A free discussion of the situation was had, in which, according to the press reports of that day, "Gen. Harrison made an eloquent and logical speech of some length. He counseled obedience to law, but at the same time very strongly expressed the opinion that the wages stated were too low, and desired very much that they should be raised. He was willing to use his influence with those in authority in favor of this desired increase."

Meanwhile the threatening aspect of affairs continued, and the danger of the situation was in no wise diminished. On the afternoon of the 26th of July a meeting of citizens was held, at which it was unanimously decided that, "although there might be no danger of mob violence, the city should at once be placed in a condition that would make any riotous demonstrations impossible." Judge Gresham spoke at this meeting, and urged prompt and vigorous action. An executive committee was appointed, of which Judge Gresham, Senator McDonald, Gen. Harrison and others were members.

Governor James D. Williams ("Blue Jeans" issued the following:

THE STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. A PROCLAMATION by the Governor relative to certain disturbances of the peace by striking employes of

To the People of Indiana: Many disaffected employes of railroad companies ployments because of alleged grievances, and have conspired to enforce their demands by detaining trains their late employers, seizing and controlling their property, intimidating their man-agers, prohibiting by violence their attempts to conduct their business, and driving away passengers and freight offered for transportation. The peace of the community is seriously disturbed by these law-less acts. Every class of society is made to suffer. The comfort and happiness of many families not par-ties to the grievances are sacrificed. A controversy which belongs to our courts, or to the province of peaceful arbitration or regotiation is made the excuse for an obstruction of trade and travel over the chartered commercial highways of our State. The and the reputation of our community is threatened with dishonor among our neighbors. This disregard of law and the rights and privileges of our citizens and those of sister States cannot be tolerated. The machinery provided by law for the adjustment of pri vate grievances must be used as the only resort against debtors, individual or corporate. The process of the courts is deemed sufficient for the inforcement of civil remedies, as well as the penalties of the criminal code, and must be executed equally in each case. To the end that the existing combination be dissolved and destroyed in its lawless form I invoke the aid of all the law-abiding citizens this infraction of public order, and endeavor to dis-suade these offenders against the peace and dignity of our State from further acts of lawlessness.

To the Judiciary: I appeal for the prompt and rigid administration of justice in proceedings of this

To the Sheriffs of the Several Counties: I commend a careful study of the duties imposed upon them by statute, which they have sworn to discharge. I admonish each to use the full power of his county in the preservation of order and the suppression of breaches

of the peace, assuring them of my hearty co-operation, with the power of the State at my command when satisfied that occasion requires its exercise.

To those who have arrayed themselves against government and are subverting law and order and the best interests of society by the waste and destruction of property, the derapgement of trains and the ruin of all classes of labor I appeal for an immediate abandonment of their unwise and unlawful confederation. I convey to them the voice of the law, which they cannot afford to disregard. I trust that its admonition may be so promptly heeded that a resort to extreme measures will be unnecessary and that the authority of the law and the dignity of the State, against which they have so griovously offended, may be restored and duly respected hereafter.

Given at Indianapolis this 26th day of July, 1877. Witness the seal of the State and the signature of the Governor.

James D. Williams.

After issuing this proclamation Governor

After issuing this proclamation Governor Williams decided to appoint a commander of the volunteer militia, and at the suggestion of the committee of public safety selected Gen. Benjamin Harrison as that commander. The following letter was accordingly sent to General

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, July 26, 1877.

Dear Sir—I have to request that you will assume command of all the military forces organized and to be organized at the capital for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property during the existing emergency.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS, To Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

In reply General Harrison declined the commission with thanks, as he was already a captain of one of the volunteer militia companies organ-ized to prevent rioting. He recommended the appointment of Gen. Daniel Macauley to command the militia. Governor Williams adopted General Harrison's suggestion, and issued the following commission to Macauley:

THE STATE OF INDIANA. Whereas, I have been officially informed of the existence in Marion and adjoining counties of an unlawful combination of disaffected employes of railroad companies whose lines center at the capital, which threatens the property and lives of the community, and is beyond the power of the civil authorities to control, and may require the use of the militia;

Therefore, know ye that in the name and by the authority of the State aforesaid, I do hereby appoint and commission Daniel Macauley, of Marion county, a Brigadier-general of the Indiana Legion, to command the organized militia, to serve as such from the 26th day of July, 1877, and until the emergency requiring this appointment shall have passed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1877, the sixty-first of the State, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and second.

James D. Williams.

Pursuant to this commission General Macau-To All Who Shall See These Presents, Greeting:

Pursuant to this commission General Macau-

ley issued an order calling on "all law-abiding

citizens to report for the defense of law and the

protection of society against lawless combina-

tions." They were to report at certain desig

nated places. General Harrison being placed in command at one, Gen. W. Q. Gresham at another, and other well-known citizen-soldiers at others. The citizens thus reporting for duty were enrolled, partially equipped and drilled for a day or two, but happily were not required to perform any active service. During the next two days General Harrison served in the double capacity as captain of one of the companies and as a member of the committee to confer with the strikers' committee. At a second conference, held on the 27th of July, a report was presented which developed a conciliatory spirit, and paved the way for the settlement of the trouble. It recognized the substantial justice of the strikers' demand for an increase of wages, but insisted that all unlawful means for obtaining, redress must be abandoned before lawful efforts could be expected to prevail. This done, the conference committee pledged themselves to do all in their power to secure redress of the strikers grievances, and especially an increase of wages. By this time the back-bone of the strike was broken, and things were quieting down. Railroad traffic was resumed, danger point was passed. 29th of July the committee of public safety issued an address to the public, announcing the restoration of order and congratulating them that it had been done without bloodshed The committee said the strixers did not constitute the dangerous element of the situation. "but they were surrounded by a multitude of lawless and reckless men, who were ready to take advantage of any commotion." The address concluded by saying: "Feeling that our dutal are nowlended, and earnestly hoping that an occasion for calling into existence any similar committee may never again arise in the hisof Indianapolis, we now disour organization as committee of public safety." The address was signed by T. A. Morris, Benjamin Harrison, John Love, Joseph E. McDonald, Walter Q Gresham, Conrad Baker and A. W. Hendricks The foregoing statement presents the main features of the great strike as they were developed in this city without any attempt to give details. It shows conclusively that General Harrison was prompt to recognize the essential justice of the strikers' demands and to pledge his assistance in trying to obtain redress for them;

that he was one of the most active members of the citizens' committee of safety and of the committee to confer with the strikers; that his course and counsel were at all times conservative; that when placed in command of company of citizen volunteers he did not shirk that duty; that he at no time counseled violence, and by no word or act showed the least ill-will against the cause of labor or the strikers themselves; in short, that he simply discharged the duty of a good citizen in the at every stage of the affair as true a friend of

the strikers as he was of good government. That his connection with and conduct during this affair are not disapproved by prominent representatives of the workingmen is shown by

the following telegram from Cleveland, O .: "P. M. Arthur, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in an interview to-day expressed his satisfaction with the nomination of Harrison for President. 'He is a first-class man,' said Mr. Arthur, 'and the workingmen of the country will support him. I have had dealings with him, and always found him courtsous, liberal and disposed to be fair to all interests. His record on the Chinese question wil not lose him any votes among the laboring classes, because all workingmen understand very well that General Harrison voted conscientiously in the matter, and that the anti-Chinese cry at that time was raised by dema-

"How will the labor organizations regard General Harrison? "I have no doubt but they will give him strong support. They recognize him as a safe man, and he stands on a sound platform."

There is no more intelligent representative of the workingmen in the country than Chief Arthur. The strike of 1877 was a strike of railroad employes, and yet the distinguished chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' now says General Harrison "Is a first-class man, and the workingmen of the country will support

Another special from Cleveland gives a stil further interview with Chief Arthur, in which

"General Harrison has nothing in his record that should prevent any Republican workingman from voting for him. I regard his nomina tion as a strong one, and know his friendly attitude toward organized labor. Some time ago went to Indianapolis to straighten out a difficulty between our men and one of the local roads, and it was principally through the good offices of General Harrison that a strike was prevented and matters were adjusted."

Testimony to General Harrison's Position. Hon, John Caven, who was Mayor of the city at the time of the railroad trouble, yesterday stated that the militia called out by Governor Williams on that occasion had no part in settling the difficulties. "It was moral force that did it," he continued, "although a blow would have precipitated a riot. I did not even send a policeman to the Union Depot, which was the center of the disturbance, but I swore in a number of railroad employes as special officers. I was censured a great deal by many leading citizens and was called a coward for the course I pursued, but only a few weeks before I had applied the same methods to what are known as the bread riots and brought around a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties. "Did you favor the appointment of a commit

"I appointed that committee myself. It was at a meeting of citizens when the committee was provided for, and it was decided that I should agreed. I had a conference with the superintendents of the various roads and then with the strikers. On Thursday evening preceding the

no law to support them in what they were doing and that a persistence in their course would lead to grievous results. I was assited by conserva-tive men among the strikers. At the close of my speech I left the hall, and within ten minutes a committee came to me stating that the strike had been abandoned. It was too late for a notice to that effect to appear in the morning papers, but it was published in the News of Friday afternoon. The next day the militia

"Were the militia at any time at the depot?"

"They were at the Arsenal all the time, except on the day following the abandonment of the strike, when they were brought into the city and disbanded. I did not see General Harrison nor anyone else at the head of any men during the strike."

"Did you approve the calling out of the mi-"That was all right. It was right to keep men in readiness for whatever might happen.
They were called out by the Gevernor of the State, but as it happily occurred, their services were not needed."

"What do you recollect about the railroad strike of 1877!" asked a Journal reporter of Gen.

Fred Kneffer. "I was one of the captains in the militia," replied the General. "I was sent for one day to come to the old city hall building, now Mannerchor Hall. I went and found an organized meeting, with Senator Joseph E. McDonald in the chair. The question before the meeting was the raising of a militia force to protect the city. My opinion was asked as to the matter, and I flatly said I could do nothing unless the authorities took steps to commission us as offi-

cers; otherwise I would not stir. "There was some talk about putting down mobe, and they virtually wanted us to make another mob to suppress it. I said that unless the Governor of the State, Governor Williams, a Democrat, would give me a commission couldn't move in the matter at all; that I didn't

propose to expose myself to prosecution.

"Another meeting was held shortly afterwards in the office of Judge Gresham, United States district judge, at which Senator McDonald and Governor Williams were present. Adjutant-general George W. Russ was also present. The matter was talked over. The Governor and Adjutant-general said they wanted the militia, and would issue the commissions. The commissions were issued, and my commission bears were no more fit for fighting than I am for flying. They were little better than Falstaff's recruits when it came to fighting.

"The absurd Sentinel appears to have exclusive information as to the ferocious spirit it at tributes to General Harrison. I was of the opinion at the time of the strike that it was the mildest-mannered militia I ever saw in my life. it was a farce and a humbug from beginning to end. All this talk about General Harrison in connection with the strike is simply hog-wash, gotten up for partisan use. Some of those who went into the movement were reluctant to do so because they thought that Governor Williams Adjutant-general Russ and Senator McDonald would turn the whole thing into political thunder, and we were all as gentle as sucking doyes. We were in the movement simply to protect the city and nothing else."

When several of the strikers were tried before Judge Drummond on an attachment for con tempt, in interfering with property then in charge of the United States Court, General Harrison made an appeal to the Judge in behalf of the men. W. H. H. Miller, when asked, yesterday, if he recollected this occasion, replied: "Perfectly. The incident is as vivid in my remembrance as if it occurred yesterday. Gen. Harrison told Judge Drummond that the men on trial were all good men, that they had merit on their side, and only erred as to means used in getting recognition of their claims. The General did not wish them punished. He believed they had been oppressed and the only mis-take made by them was in the course they pursued. This influenced the Judge in remitting the sentences, and at the close of the trial the defendants came forward, took General Harrison's hand, shook it cordially and thanked him for the appeal he had made in their behalf. They told him that if they had followed his ad vice no trouble would have occurred. As a member of the committee of safety, Harrison was extremely mod When others counseled force in settling the difficulties he strenuously opposed such a course. He advised throughout a peaceable settlement, and when others wanted to lead the militia to the scene of the trouble he said emphatically, 'I don't propose to go out and shoot down my neighbors when there is no necessity for it.' He then spoke in behalf of the strikers much as he did to Judge Drummond in his appeal to have their sentences remitted."

John T. Pressly was sheriff of Marion county in 1877, and, in his official capacity, had probably more to do with the railroad strike than any other man. When seen by a Journal reporter, yesterday, he said, in reply to the question: "What is your recollection of the railroad strike of 1877!"

"I remember quite distinctly all the facts connected with it. I had been a railroad man myself for many years, and I was acquainted with nearly all the strikers. Many of them were personal friends of mine. There had been several big strikes that year, and much damage done to property, notably at Pittsburg, where the great riot occurred. This was not caused by strikers, but by the hangers-on and roughs, who wanted a fuss of some kind in the hope that they might derive benefit from it in the way of plunder. The strike occurring here so soon afterwards alarmed many people, and it resulted in the appointment of a committee to consider the public safety. As sheriff of the county I was expected to enforce the laws, but having no force at my command, the citizens raised several companies of militia, and these were afterwards placed at my disposal by Gov. James D. Williams. They were to be used only to preserve the peace, in case the lawless element-the roughs who had no concern in the strike-felt disposed to repeat the scenes at Pittsburg." "What part did General Harrison take in pre-

"General Harrison, as I remember, was captain of one of the companies. He made several speeches counseling moderation on the part of those concerned in the strike. His sympathies were largely in favor of the striking men, and this I know to be true, better than any other person. During the trouble I had three or four interviews with him. At each of these he advised me to seek a solution of the matter in the most conservative way, and I was very much censured at the time by a few hot-heads for following out the suggestions of the General, instead of making a display of military force, and thereby invite a conflict. General Harrison knew that my acquaintance with railroad men would have a great deal of weight if I chose to it in trying to adjust the difficulty, and he asked me to attend a meeting of the strikers, and endeavor to have them hold a conference, with the officers of their respective roads. I did as he

desired, and the outcome of my talk with the men was that the Bee-line people met their em-ployers that evening, and agreed to go to work the next day. One by one the other roads followed suit, and the strike was soon settled. In this matter I give General Harrison all the credit for the advice and counsel which finally led to a peaceful adjustment of the question. It others had been half so conservative as he was, and had taken the interest he did on behalf of the men involved, the strike would not have lasted a day.

Here Mr. Pressly showed the reporter letters having some bearing on the subject. One, dated July 25, 1877, was from James D. Willfams, then the Democratic Governor of the State, in which the sheriff is reminded of his duty as a conservator of the peace, and in which the Governor also quotes the State statute in reference to riots and breaches of the peace. He also asks Mr. Pressly to inform him in writing whether he has sufficient men at his command to properly enforce the laws. The sheriff replied to this the next day, and said that he had no organized force at his command, and asked the Governor to furnish him the necessary men. On the 28th, two days later, Governor Williams replied in these words: "An adequate armed force has been organized in this county, and will be placed at your disposal for the immediate enforcement of all processes in your hands, and to support you in the discharge of your other duties. You will make your formal requisition to the Adjutant-general." "This force." Mr. Pressly said, "were the companies raised by the citizens, and which were really under my control."

Dairus E. Crawford, of 125 Garden street, who for a long time has been an employe of the Vandalia Railroad Company, said vesterday. "I am one of the men who was in the strike of '77. abandonment of the strike the strikers held a secret meeting in the Etna Building. I went there and made a speech of an hour or more to the men. I told them they were violating the law, and appealed to them to desist, as I had assurances that the difficulties could be adjusted. I told them that they had

L. as it was then, now the Big Four There were a number of us yard-men connected with it. A deputy United States marshal placed me under arrest, along with Chas. Githens, P. Dean and others, and entered us on the charge of interfering with trains. On the Wednesday following our trial began, clos-ing on the next Friday. Judge Drummond pre-sided, and C. W. Fairbanks and Major Gordon were prominent figures in the prosecution, was a poor man, and couldn't afford to pay for legal counsel. But Albert G. Porter—and let me tell you, I'll stand for Porter through thick and thin-came to me and said, "Mr. Crawford, I do not want any pay for my de-fense of your case. I don't come here for that. I mean to defend you—I mean to do the best I can to pull you through." All during that trial everybody who was there knows that Albert G. Porter and Benjamin Harrison were the two men who stood out in prominence for their lenient and sympathetic actions. Harrison did all he could and on all sides he could. Why I was in a restaurant that day by the postoffice, and while I was eating in walked a deputy-sheriff with five men in handcuffs. They had been brought up from Vincennes, and were in custody on the same charge I was, only they were employes of the O. & M. Railroad Company. General Harrison said he would see these men General Harrison said he would see these men acquitted if it was in his power; and they were, through his influence, cleared. Well, our trial came off. We were all sentenced to ninetynine days in the Bartholomew county jail. But at the end of twenty-nine days we were pardoned out through some then unknown influence. But I am confident, as were the others, that it was General Harrison who interceded in our behalf. Why, you ask mel Simply because I know the man—I know that our pardon could not have come through the other side. Yes, I can truly testify to the General's leniency and generosity to all of us men all during those times, and I am here to say that if I am alive I will vote for him for our next President."

Alexander McAlpine, superintendent of the Western Car Company, but who was at the time of the strike master mechanic of the Vandalia, stated yesterday that during the trouble it was learned that sixty-four tramps were near the city and that they threatened to come in and bring about a reign of terror. "The strikers," he continued, "went to the officers of the Vandalia, 1., B. & W., and all other roads involved said they would not be responsible for anything of that kind. They asked for police powers so they could help preserve the peace. General Harrison was one of the committee on mediation and he used his influence toward a settlement of the difficulties in favor of the strikers. It is due to him that the wages of the men were raised. A few hotheaded fellows went to the General and asked "Why don't you fire upon these men?" The General replied, "I do not propose to arm myself and go out on the streets and shoot down my neighbors.

HIS RECORD IN THE SENATE.

A Compliation Showing that He Neglected No Opportunity to Advance Labor Interests. Every attempt to prove that General Harison is not the friend of labor and of laboring men will recoil on its authors, as this has done. The cause of honest labor and the interests of American workingmen have no better friend than he. His record in the Senate of the United States shows that he never omitted an opportunity to do them a service. We cite some instances taken from the Congressional Records

March 8, 1886.-Mr. Harrison said: "I present a resolution adopted by the Fair-play Assembly of Knights of Labor, of Goshen, Ind., not formally addressed to the Senate, but evidently intended for its consideration, in relation to Chinese immigration and other bills pending in Congress affecting the laboring classes. I ask that the paper be received and referred to the committee on foreign relations."-Rec., p. 2168.

March 31, 1886 .- Mr. Harrison presented a memorial of Knights of Labor of Wabash, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the freeship bill, which was referred to the committee on commerce. -Rec., p. 2900.

April 1, 1886.—Mr. Harrison presented a me-morial of Knights of Labor of Andrews, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the freeship bill, which was referred to the committee on commerce, and said: "I present certain resolutions, certified by the recording secretary and under the seal of the assembly of Wahash Assembly, No. 2281, of the Knights of Labor, of Terre Haute, Ind., praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting aliens or their agents from securing vast tracts of the public domain. I believe this subject is under consideration by the committee on public lands at this time, and I will ask the reference of the resolutions to that

Mr. Dolph-A bill on the subject has been re-

Mr. Harrison-I am advised by the Senator from Oregon that the bill has been reported. I ask leave to say at this time that I know of few measures of greater importance than this. noticed recently in one of the Chicago papers the results of some inquiry upon this sub'ect, and it seemed to indicate that vast tracts of our domain, not simply the public domain on the frontier, but in some of our newer States, are passing into the hands of wealthy foreigners. It seems that the land reforms in Ireland, and the movement in England in favor of the reduction of large estates and the distribution of the lands among persons who will cultivate them for their own use, are disturbing the investments of some Englishmen, and that some of them are looking to this country for the acquisition of Vast tracts of land which may be held by them and let out to tenants, out of the rents of which they may live abroad. I think this evil requires early attention, and that Congress should, by law, restrain the acquisition of such traces of land by aliens. Our policy should be small farms, worked by the men who own them. As the bill has been reported. I move that the resolutions lie on the table. -Rec., p. 2982.

April 6, 1886 .- Mr. Harrison presented memorials of Knights of Labor, of Elkhart, Jeffersonville and Carbon, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the free-ship bill, which were referred to the committee on

He also presented a petition of Knights of Labor of Jeffersonville, Ind., praying that liberal appropriations be made for works of internal improvement, and especially for the construction of the Hennepin canal, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

He also presented a petition of Knights of abor of Carbon, Ind., praying that liberal appropriations be made for public works, and especially for the construction of a harbor of ; fuge at Sandy bay. Rockport, Mass., which was referred to the committee on commerce. He also presented a memorial of Knights of Labor at Carbon, Ind .- Rec., p. 3136.

April 7, 1886.-Mr. Harrison presented memorials of Knights of Labor of Frankfort and South Bend, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the free-ship bill, which were referred to the committee on commerce.-Rec., p. 3175.

April 10, 1886.-Mr. Harrison presented a memorial of Knights of Labor of Cardonia, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the freeship bill, which was referred to the committee on commerce. He said: "I present also the petition of C. H. Buthenbender and ten other officers and members of the three local assemblies of Knights of Labor at Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for the speedy passage of the bill providing for the arbitration of all labor disputes. The House bill on this subject, I understand, has been reported favorably by our committee on education and labor and is now upon the calendar. The petition will, therefore, under the rules, lie upon the table.

Mr. Cullom-There is another bill on the same subject which was referred to the select committee on interstate commerce, and has not yet been reported; but probably the petition may as

well lie on the table. Mr. Harrison-As the petition relates especially to the House bill I have referred to, I suggest that it lie upon the table. I do not desire to anticipate the discussion of that measure, which will soon come before the Senate, but the startling occurrences of which we have accounts from day to day in the newspapers are turning the attention of all lovers of good order and of the prosperity of the country to the necessity of providing some method of harmonizing the interests of the working classes and of the employers of labor. Arbitration is the only method that seems to be open for the peaceful, and speedy, and just settlement of such disputes. Arbitration, of course, must precede strikes. It implies calmness, and that is not to be found when the contest is once inaugurated and passions are aroused. I think so far as we can coptribute by any congressional legislation to securing the jet settlement by arbitration of all labor troubles we shall contribute greatly to the peace and happiness of the country .- Rec., p.

April 15, 1886.-Mr. Harrison presented memorials of Knights of Labor of Fort Wayne and Muncie, in the State of Indiana, remeasurab